point should be drawn with two turns of the compass & with a straight line described below these two turns. The hooked point is properly made by two turns of the compass, with an oblique line drawn through a third of the larger circle & touching the circumference of the smaller circle. The four-sided point is made by four turns of the compass, the two upper ones being a little smaller than those below, as you can see in the drawing.

OBserve well the situation of each point between the two outer lines of the square, for some require to be placed higher than others. The four-sided point should be placed upon the lowest line, upon which all the Attic letters must be placed in order to be written one after another in a straight line. The hooked point should be placed a line higher than the other, that is to say, on the second line from the bottom. And the triangular point should be placed on the third line, as appears in the drawing, wherein all three are properly made.

BEcause in writing Attic letters we often use abbreviations, I have drawn in this last figure only three sorts of points, because they are more generally used than any other points or distinctions; and before I treat further of them I wish to say & define what a point is in writing. I say then, according to Constantine Lascaris, who says in his Greek grammar, Στιγμη εστι διανοιας τελειας σημειον:[61] *Punctum est sententiæ perfectæ signum;* that is, 'the point is the sign of a complete sentence.' And this point should have four sides. From this are made other points, which are called improper & imperfect points; & these are the hooked & the triangular. An imperfect sentence is indicated by a hooked point. And a suspended sentence, which requires that something more should be added, is marked by the triangular point, of which the second angle is a little smaller than the two others. I here describe & draw these three kinds of points only, according to the fashion of the ancients, and according as the Attic letter demands, knowing full well that the writers on grammar in the Latin tongue treat of several other points, of which Aulus Antonius Orobius mentions eleven different kinds, which are, *Punctum suspensivum / Geminum punctum : Semipunctum / Hypopliroma, Comma ! Colon · Periodus. Interrogatiuum ? Responsiuum ; Admiratiuum ¡* & *Parenthesis* ( ).* That is to say, the suspensive point, the double point, the half-point, the hooked point, the incisive point, the breathing point,

* *These points are as given by Tory, though they are not all according to our modern forms.*

the concluding point, the point of interrogation, the responsive point, the point of admiration, and the interposing point. All of these, to the number of eleven, secretly & in divine fashion confirm me that I have justifiably divided my square within which to make the Attic letters, into eleven points, which is a manifest token that I have not gone astray, but have studiously and surely discovered the secret of the even & odd numbers, that is to say, of eleven points containing between them ten uniform units, required according to the divine, and yet heretofore almost unknown, opinion of the excellent ancients. I can truly say and conclude, without boasting, that I have drawn forth this ancient secret from the darkness, and first of all modern authors have brought it into plain sight and set it down in writing, thereby to do devoted & heartfelt service to the public weal, to which I have always dedicated myself with all my poor ability, & still dedicate myself with all my heart; thus bringing my work to an end and giving praise to our Lord God for having inspired & assisted me so mightily that I have attained perfection in the proper proportions of our Attic Letters.

THE END OF THIS THIRD
AND LAST BOOK.